amount of the Weil award will be returned in like manner.

A convention indefinitely extending the A convention indefinitely extending the Armenia and eisewhere in the Turkish Empire. His Majesty's good disposition in this time for the labors of the United States time for the labors of the United States and Mexican Intermational (water) Boundary Commission has been signed.

FOR SETTLEMENT OF COMMERCIAL TREATIES

FOR SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPLIES.

It is with satisfaction that I am able to announce the formal notification at The Hague, on September 4, of the deposit of ratifications of the convention for the partific settlement of international disputes by effice settlement of international disputes by effice not provide the permark. England, France, Germany, Univ. Persia, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Stam Spain, Sweden and France, Germany, Univ. Persia, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Stam Spain, Sweden and France, Germany, Univ. Persia, Portugal, Romania and Santa an INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES.

posits to the merchants.

Menacing differences between several of the Central American States have been amicably settled, our Ministers rendering good offices toward an understanding.

the can's with the United States or by taking measures to promote the waterway. Overtures for a convention to effect the building of a canal under the auspices of the United States are under consideration. In the meantime the views of Concress upon the general subject, in the light of the report of the commission appointed to examine the comparative methods of the various transisthmian ship canal projects, may be awaited.

into aboyance by reason of the late war. A new convention of extradition is approaching completion, and I should be much pleased were a commercial arrangement to follow. I feel that we should not suffer to pass an epportunity to reaffirm the cordial ties that existed between us and Spain from the time of our earliest independence, and to enhance the mutual benefits of that commercial intercourse which is natural between the two countries.

By the terms of the treaty of peace the line bounding the ceded Philippine group from the southwest failed to include several small islands lying west of the Sulus, which have rlways been recognized as under Spanish control. The occupation of Sibutu and Cigayan Sulu by our naval forces clicited a claim on the part of Spain, the essential quality of which could not be gainsaid. In order to cure the defect of the treaty by removing all possible ground of future misunderstanding respecting the interpretation of its third article, I directed the negotiation of a supplementary treaty, which will be forthwith laid before the Senate, whereby Spain quits all title and claim of title to the islands named, as well as to any and all islands belonging to the Philippine archipelago lying outside the lines described in said third article, and agrees that all such islands shall be comprehended in the cession of the archipelago as fully as if they had been expressly included within these lines. In consideration of this cession, the United States are to pay to Spain the sum of 190,000.

A hill is now pending to effect the recommendation of the recommendation of the cession, the United States are to pay to Spain the sum of 190,000.

of \$100.000.

A bill is now pending to effect the recommendation made in my last annual message that appropriate legislation be had to carry into execution article 7 of the treaty of peace with Spain, by which the United States assumed the payment of certain claims for indemnity of its citizens against Spain. I ask that action be taken to fulfill this obligation.

spain. I ask that action be taken to ruinit this obligation.

The King of Sweden and Norway has accepted the joint invitation of the United States, Germany and Great Britain to atbitrate claims growing out of losses sustained in the Semoan Islands in the course of military operations made necessary by the disturbances of 1839.

We await the fulfillment of the promise

# Free to the Ruptured.

Dr. W. S. Rice, the Well-Known Authority, Sends a Trial of His Famous Method Free to All.

Doctor W. S. Rice, No. 426 West Main street, Adama, N. Y., will send free to any one who is ruptured, or knows of any person rup-tured, whether a man, woman or child, a free



will be sent without any cost to you whatever. R. W. Yourex, a well-known commercial traveler, was ruptured to years, tried every trues on the market, partly made up his mind to undergo the danger of an operation, when, by the greatest of the first of an operation, when, by the greatest of the first of

sery Commission has been signed.

FOR SETTLEMENT OF

INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES.

It is with satisfaction that I am able to amounce the formal motification at The amounce the formal motification at The radifications of the convention for the parallications of the convention for the parallications of the convention for the parallications of the convention for the parallications. Demmark, England, Amstria, Ecksium, Demmark, England, France, Germany, Lusy, Persia, Fortugai, Roumanik, Russia, Siam, Seein, Sweden and port Court of Arbitration than separation has since rattlied the convention of the permanents of the convention of the permanent in the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention provided radional Arbitration Russians and point Court of Arbitration & Court of Arbitration & Court of Arbitrators, I have appointed us members of this court Honoratole England Harrison of Indiana, ex-Freesdent of the United States Honorable Michille W. Indiana, ex-Greesdent of the United States Honorable Michille W. Indiana, ex-Greesdent of the United States Honorable Michille W. Indiana, ex-Greesdent of the United States Honorable Michille W. Indiana, ex-Greesdent of the United States Honorable Michille W. Indiana, ex-Greesdent of the United States Honorable Michille W. Indiana, ex-Greesdent of the United States Honorable Michille W. Indiana, ex-Greesdent of the United States Honorable Michille W. Indiana, ex-Greesdent of the United States Honorable Michille W. Indiana, ex-Greesdent of the United States Honorable Michille W. Indiana, ex-Greesdent of the United States Honorable Michille W. Indiana, ex-Greesdent of the United States Honorable Michille W. Indiana, ex-Greesdent of the United States Honorable Michille W. Indiana, ex-Greesdent of the United States Honorable Michille W. Indiana, ex-Greesdent of the United States Honorable Michille W. Indiana, ex-Greesdent of the United States Honorable Michille W. Indiana Michille W. Indiana Michille W. Indiana Michille W. Indiana Michille W. Ind

we will be come to the contract of the still be still be companyed to the force in the siderable force in the side

clamerous demands upon them for legisla-tion specifically hostile to American inter-ests. Should there demands prevail I shall communicate with the Congress with the view of advising such legislation as may be necessary to meet the emergency.

WORK OF CONSULAR
SERVICE PRAISED.

The practical utility of the consular service in obtaining a wide range of information as to the industries and commerce of other countries and the opportunities thereby afforded for introducing the sale of our goods have kept steadily in advance of the notable expansion of our foreign trade, and abundant evidence has been furnished, both home and abroad, of the fact that the consular reports, including many from our diplomatic representatives, have to a considerable extent pointed out ways and means of disposing of a variety of manufactured goods which otherwise hight not have found sale abroad.

Testimony of foreign observers to the commercial efficiency of the Consular Corps seems to be conclusive, and our own manufacturers and exporters highly appreciate the value of the services rendered, not only in the printed reports, but also in the individual efforts of consular officers to promote American trade.

An increasing part of the work of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, whose primary duty it is to compile and print the reports, is to answer inquiries from trade organizations, business houses, etc., as to conditions in various parts of the world, and, notwithstanding the smallness of the force employed, the work has been so excitematized that responses are made with such promptitude and accuracy as to elicit flattering encomiums.

The experiment of printing the consular reports daily for immediate use by trade bodies, exporters and the press, which was begun in January, 1888, continues to give general satisfaction. SERVICE PRAISED.

### REVENUES NOW

REVENUES NOW

EXCEED EXPENDITURES.

It is gratifying to be able to state that the surplus revenues for the fiscal year ended June 20, 1960, were \$3,557,560,18. For the six preceding years we had only deficits, the asgregate of which from 1894 to 1896, inclusive, amounted to \$283,622,291,14. The receipts for the year from all sources, exclusive of postal revenues, aggregated \$657,280,851,88, and expenditures for all nurposes, except for the administration of the postal department, aggregated \$187,712,794,71. The receipts from customs were \$223,164,571.18, an increase over the preceding year of \$27,053,3944. Receipts from internal revenue were \$255,727,305.65, an increase of \$27,080,539,40. Receipts from internal revenue were \$255,727,305.65, an increase of \$27,080,785.25 over 1899. The receipts from miscellaneous sources were \$28,748,053.27, as against \$26,249,56-22 for the previous year.

It is gratifying also to note that during the year a considerable reduction is shown in the expenditures of the Government. The War Department the expenditures for the fiscal year 1999 were \$134,774,787,78, a reduction of \$25,064,888.69 over those of 1839. In the Navy Department the expenditures were \$25,527,72 for the year 1996, as against \$25,921,94.25 for the preceding year, a decrease of \$7,289,625.55. In the expenditures on account of Indians there was a decrense in 1996 over 1829 of \$2,520,694.55; and in the civil and miscellaneous expenses for 1996 there was a reduction of \$13,448,065.74.

Because of the excess of revenues over expenditures, the Secretary of the Treasury was enabled to apply bonds and other securities to the sinking fund to the amount of \$55,544,556.66. The details of the sinking fund are set forth in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the first of the sinking fund to the sinking fund are set forth in the report of available cash balance November 30 was \$15,00,000, EXCEED EXPENDITURES.

effect.

This Government desires to preserve the most just and amicable commercial relations with all foreign countries, namoved by the industrial rivalries necessarily developed in the expansion of international trade. It is believed that the foreign Governments generally entertain the same purpose, although in some instances there are ARMY.

ARMY.

We will be required to keep a considerable force in the Philippine is lalands for some time to come. From the best information obtainable we shall need the most just and 20 with capital less than \$20.000 and \$20.000 and \$20.000 of for formation that the greatest in the winds are in the substances of banks being organized under the new law.

ARMY.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory and the Middle and Western sections of the country have also availed themselves largely of the privilence under the new law.

A large increase in national banks to issue circulation has resulted from the provision of the act which permits national banks to issue circulation nase resulted from the provision of the act which permits national banks to issue circulation nase resulted from the provision of the act which permits national banks to issue circulation nase resulted from the provision of the act which permits national banks to issue circulation nase resulted from the provision of the act which permits national banks to issue circulation nates to the par value of the United States bonds deposited as security instead of only 35 per cent thereof.

The party in power is committed to such legislation as will better make the capital for

the United States are under consideration. In the meantime the views of Congress upon the general subject, in the light of the sport of the commission appointed to extend the commission of the commission appointed to extend the commission appointed to extend the commission and the sport of the

mercial maritime Powers.

Besides realizing a proper national aspication this will mean the establishment and healthy growth along all our coasts of a distinctive national industry, expanding the field for profitable employment of labor and capital. It will increase the transportation facilities and reduce freight charges on the vast volume of products brought from the interior to the scaboard for export, and

· progress in every avenue of develop- ·

will strengthen an arm of the national defense upon which the founders of the Government and their successors have relied. In again urging immediate action by the Congress on measures to promote American shipping and foreign trace I direct attention to the recommendations on the subject in previous messages and particularly to the opinion expressed in the measure of list.

I am satisfied the judgment of the country favors the policy of aid to our merchant marine, which will broaden our commerce and markets and uplund our sea-carrying capacity for the products of agriculture and manufacture which, with the increase of our countrymen, as well as a sufeguard to American interests in every part of the world.

The attention of the Congress is invited to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report for legislation in behalf of the revenue-cutter service, and involved to ADD TO will strengthen an arm of the national de-

### NOTHING TO ADD TO

FORMER TRUST MESSAGE. In my last annual message to the Congress I cailed attention to the necessity for carry action to remedy such evils as might be found to exist in connection with combinations of expital organized into trusts, and again invite attention to my discussion of the subject at that time, which concluded with these words:

"It is apparent that uniformity of legislation upon this subject in the several States is much to be desired. It is to be hoped that such uniformity, founded is a wise and just discrimination between what is injurious and what is useful, and necessary in lastiness operations, may be obtained, and that means may be found for the Congress, within the limitations of its constitutional power, so to supplement an effective code of State legislation as to make a complete system of laws throughout the United States adequate to compel a general observance of the salutary rules to which I have referred."

The whole question is so important and far-reaching that I am sure no part of it will have the studied deliberation of the Congress, resulting in wise and judicious acton.

Restraint upon such combinations as are In my last annual message to the Conacton.
Restraint upon such combinations as are injurious, and which are within Federal jurisdiction, should be promptly applied by the Congress.

## THE PHILIPPINES.

The REPUBLIC: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1900.

This sum, together with the amount which may accure from further redemplous make from further form of the prevent standard value, that portion of the prevent standard value, that the previous standard value, that the value of the prevent standard value, that the value of the val

found for the Congress, within the blimitations of its constitutional pewer, so to supplement an effective code of State legislation as to make found for the Congress, within the 
limitations of its constitutional pewer, so to supplement an effective 
code of State legislation as to make 
a complete system of laws throughout the United States adequate to 
compel a general observance of the 
salutary rules to which I have re-· compel a general observance of the · salutary rules to which I have rereferred.

not be taken from time to time to inaugurate governments essentially popular in their form as fast as territory is held and controlled by our troops. To this send I am considering the advisability of the return of the commission, or such of the members thereof as can be secured, to aid the existing authorities and facilitate this work throughout the islands."

make their principal office, and to commercial maritime Fowers. Besides realizing a proper national aspication this will mean the establishment and isetinctive national industry, expanding the did for profitable employment of labor and apital. It will increase the transportation facilities and reduce freight charges on the activities and reduce freight charges on the activities.

PHILIPPINES.

The next upon another occasion called the Filippines the "wards of the nation." Our obligation as guardian was not lightly assumed; it must not be otherwise than bonestly fulfilled, alming first of all to benefit those who have come under our fostering care. It is our duty so to treat them that our flag may be no less beloved in the mountains of Lozon and the fertile zones of Mindanao and Negros than it is at home; that there, as here, it shall be the revered symbol of liberty, eniightenment and progress in every avenue of development.

TRANSFER OF THE

### # . . . . . . . . . . . . . . TRANSFER OF THE

GOVERNMENTAL POWER.

Berinning with the first day of September, 1969, the authority to exercise, subject to my approval, through the Secretary of War, that part of the power of government in the Philippine Islands which is of a legislative nature is to be transferred from the Military Governor of the islands to this commission, to be thereafter exercised by them in the place and stead of the military Governor, under such roles and regulations as you shall prescribe, until the establishment of the civil central government for the islands contemplated in the last foregoing paragraph, or until Congress shall otherwise poylide. Exercise of this legislative authority will include the making of rules and orders, having the effect of law, for the raising of revenue by taxes, customs, dutles and imposts; the appropriation and expenditure of public funds of the islands; the establishment of a system to recure an efficient civil service; the organization and establishment of courts; the organization and establishment of municipal and departmental governments, and all other matters of a civil nature for which the military Governor is now competent to provide by rales or orders of a legislative character.

The commission will also have power during the same period to appoint to office such officers under the judicial, educational and civil service system and in the municipal departmental governments as shall be provided for. Until the complete transfer of control the military Governor will remain the chief legislative head of the government of the listands, and will exercise the legislative hand of the government of the hallow, and will exercise the legislative hand of the government of the military Governor and be subject to his administrative supervision and control will be confined within the narrowest limits consistent with the requirements that the powers of the governments and appointments to office by the commission will take effect imediately, or at such times as they shall designate, subject to your approval, and GOVERNMENTAL POWER.

authority.
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS.
In the establishment of mun

gress on the 5th of December, 189, I said, speaking of the Philippine Islands:

"As long as the insurrection continues the military arm must necessarily be supreme. But there is no reason why steps should the subject in the several States is much to be desired. It is to be hoped that such uniformity, founded in a wise and just discrimination between what is injurious and what is useful and necessary in business operations, may be found for the Congress, within the limitations of its constitutional pewer to the subject and marked the supplement an effective or, so to supplement an effective on the limitations of the constitutional pewer to be supplement an effective of the limitations of the constitutional pewer to lead to the proper and the distance of the proper which the people, and that whenever officers of more extended jurisdiction are to be selected in any way, natives of the islands are to be prejerred, and if they can be found competent and willing to perform the duties they people, and that whenever officers of more extended jurisdiction are to be selected in any way, natives of the islands are to be prejerred, and if they can be found competent and willing to perform the duties they expect to receive the officers in the islands are to be prejerred, and if they can be found competent and willing to perform the duties they expect to any others.

It will be necessary to fill some offices for the present with Americans, which, after a time, may well be filled by natives of the islands. As soon as practicable a system for a time, may well be filled by natives of the islands, as soon as practicable a system for a time, may well be filled by natives of the islands.

OF THE PILIPINOS.

In an the forms of government and administrative provisions which they are administrative provisions which they are not horized to prescribe the commission should rear in mind that the government which they are establishing is designed, not for our satisfaction of for the expression of our theoretical views, but for the happiness, their form as fast as territory is held and controlled by our troops. To this end I am considering the advisability of the return of the commission, or such of the members thereof as can be secured, to aid the existing authorities and facilitate this work throughout the islands."

SECOND COMMISSION

NOW AT MANILA.

To give effect to the intention thus expressed, I have appointed the Honorable Likes P. Wight of Tennessee, the Honorable Likes E. Wright of Tennessee, the Honorable Henry C. Ide of Vermont and Professor Bernard Moses of California Commissioners to the Philippine Islands, to continue and perfect the work of organizing and establishing civil government already commenced by the military authorities, subject in all respects to any laws which Congress may hereafter enact.

The commissioners named will meet and act as a board and the Honorable William H. Taft is designated as president of the board, It is probable that the transfer of authority from military commanders to civil officers will be gradual, and will occupy a considerable period. Its successful to the civil and military authorities in the islands and booth should be directed during the transition period by the maintenance of peace and order in the meanume will require the most perfect eco-operation between the civil and military authorities in the islands and the strong of the period. Its successful to the rule of law and the period of the period of the period of the period of the formation of these great principles of any the period of the period of the period of the formation of these great principles of the period of t

that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the winceses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have assistance of counsel for his defense; that excessive leal shall not be required, nor excessive times imposed, for cruel and unusual punishment inflicted; that no person shall be put twice in jeopardy for the same offense, or be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; that the right to be secure against moreasonable searches and selzures shall not be violated; that neither slavery for involuntary servitude shall exist, except as a punishment for crime; that no idil of attainder or export facto law shall be passed abrilding the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people to peaceably assemble and petition the Government for a redress of grievances; that no law shall be made respecting an establishment of religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference shall forever be allowed.

CLAIMS OF THE

### CLAIMS OF THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

claims of the Religious or the commission to make a therough investigation into the titles to the large tracts of land held or claimed by individuals or by religious orders; into the justice of the claims, and complaints made against such landholders by the people of the island or any part of the people, and to seek by wise and peacenable measures a just settlement of the controversies and redress the wrongs which have caused strife and bloodshed in the past in the performance of this duty the commission is enjoined to see that to injustice is done; to have regard for substantial rights and equity, discegarding technicalities so far as substantial right permits, and to observe the following rules:

That the procision of the treaty of Paris pleaking the United States to the protection of all rights of property in the islands as well as the principle of our own Government which prohibus the taking of private property without due process of law, shall not be violated; that the welfare of the people of the islands, which should be a paramount consideration, shall be attained consistently with this rule of property that; that if it becomes hecessary for the public interests of the people of the islands to dispose of claims to property which the commission finds to be not lawfully acousted and held, disposition shall be made out of the public treasury therefor; that no form of resigne and no minister of religion shall be interested upon any community or upon any citizen of the islands; that, upon the other hand, no minister of religion shall be interested with of molested in following bis calling, and that the separation between state and church shall be real, entire and absolute.

It will be the stury of the commission to prometies, in diagranted by the military authorities, in doing this they should regard as of first importance the extension of a civilized community. This instruction should be given in the different tribes, it is especially important to the prosperity of the island to acquire the use of the Englis

### anguage CHANGES IN SYSTEM OF LAWS AND TAXATION.

of LAWS AND TAXATION.

It may be well that the main changes which should be made in the system of taxation, and in the body of the laws under which the people are governed, except such changes as have already been made by the military government, should be relegated to the civil government, which is to be established under the suspices of the commission. It will, however, be the duty of the commission to inquire diligently as to whether there are any further changes which ought not to be delayed, and, if so, they are authorized to make such changes, subject to your approval. It doing so they are to bear in mind that taxes which tend to penalize or repress industry and enter-

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Eright's disease is a thing of the past and I would like to say to every one similarly affected, try Warner's Safe Cure.

Yours very respectfully.

JOE ROSE.

PREE SAMPLE Warner's Safe Cure sent on receipt of postal card. Address, Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y. on this Paper

chould be mainly in procedure and in the criminal laws to secure speedy and impartial trials, and at the same time effective administration and respect for individual rights.

It is allowed the the uncivilized tribes of the stands the commission should adopt the same course followed by Congress in permitting the tribes of our North American Indians to maintain their tribal organization and government and under which many of those tribes are now living in power and contentions they are mable or unwilling to conform. Such tribal government of which however, he subject to wise and firm regulation, and without under or petty inferience, contant and active offer should be exercised to prevent barberous practices and introduce ovilined ease. Upon all officers and employes of the United States, both civil and military should be impressed a sense of the duty to observe not merely the material, but the personal and social rights of the people of the binness, and to tree from each other. The articles of capitual for the city of Manika on the like of August, 1858 concluded with these words: This city, its inhabitants, the states are accustomed to require from each other. The articles of capitual and relations for the fall and above of the limits. The articles of capitual and social rights of the people of the city of Manika on the like of August, 1858 concluded with these words: This city, its inhabitants, the states are accustomed to require from each other. The articles of capitual and continuous and the tributual and the convention and the tributual and continuous and the convention and the tributual and continuous and the convention to order.

The city is inhabitants of the people of the Philippine blands, published to the convention to order.

The convention arms, and the convention of the house of the convention of the laint, and the convention to order.

The convention arms of the protection of the people of the Philippine clands in the protection of the people of the Philippine clands, it caused to be incontinuous

Amy in the people of the United States.

AMY ESTY PROCLAMED

ON JUNE 21, 1900.

Coincidentally with the entrance of the commission upon its labors, I caused to be issued by General MacArthur, the Military Governor of the Philippines, on June 21, 1900, a proclamation of amnesty in generous terms, of which many of the insurgents took advantage, among them a number of important leauers.

This commission, composed of eminent citizens, representing the diverse geographical and political interests of the country, and bringing to their task the ripe fruits of long and intelligent services in educational, administrative and judicial careers, made great progress from the outset. As early as August 21, 1900, it submitted a preliminary report, which will be laid before the Congress and from which it appears that already the good effects of returning order are felt; that business, interrupted by hostilities, is improving as peace extends; that a larger area is under sugar cultivation than ever before; that the customs revenues are greater than at any time during the Spanish rule; that economy and efficiency in the military administration have created a surplus fund of \$6,00,000, available for needed public improvements; that a stringent civil service law is in preparation; that railroad communications are expanding, opening up rich districts, and that a comprehensive scheme of education is being organized.

Later reports from the commission show yet more encouraging advance toward inspring the benefits of liberty and good government to the Filipinos, in the interest of humanity and with the aim of building up an endering, self-supporting and self-administering community in those Far Eastern Scas. I would impress upon the Congress that whatever legislation may be enacted in respect to the Philippine Isiands should be along these generous lines. The fortune of war has thrown upon this nation an unsought trust which should be unselfishly discharged, and devolved upon this Government amoral, as well as a material, responsibili

### PORTO RICO.

PORTO RICO.

The civil government of Porto Rico provided for by the act of the Congress approved April 12, 1900, is in successful operation. The courts have been established. The Governor and his associates, working intelligently and harmoniously, are meeting with commendable success.

On the 6th of November a general election was held in the island for members of the Legislature, and the body elected has been called to convene on the first Monday of December.

I recomemnd that legislation be enacted by the Congress conferring upon the Secretary of the Interior supervision over the public lands in Perto Rico, and that he be directed to ascertain the location and quantity of lands the title to which remained in the crown of Spain at the date of cession of Porto Rico to the United States, and that appropriations necessary for surveys be made, and that the methods of the disposition of such lands be prescribed by law.

### CUBA.

On the 25th of July, 1909. I directed that a call be issued for an election in Cuba for members of a Constitutional Convention to frame a constitution on a basis for a stable and independent government in the island. In pursuance thereof the Military Governor issued the following instructions:

"Whereas, The Congress of the United States, by its joint resolution of April 29, 1898, declared:

"That the people of the Island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be free and independent. "That the United States hereby disclaims

prises are to be avoided, that provisions for invation should be simple, so that they may be understood by the people; that they may should affect the fewest practicable subjects of taxation which will serve for the general distribution of the burden.

The main body of the laws which regulate the rights and obligations of the people should be maintained with as little interference as possible. Changes made should be maintained with as little interference as possible. Changes made should be mainty in procedure and in the criminal laws to secure speedy and impartial trials, and at the same time effective administration and respect for individual rights.

In dealing with the uncivilized tribes of the islands to maintain their tribil organization and course followed by Congress in permitting the tribes of our North American Indians to maintain their tribil organization and government and under which many of those tribes are now living in peace and contentment, surrounded by a civilization to which they are mable or may limit to conform. Such tribal government, should, however, he subject to wise and firm regulation, and awithout undue or petty interference, constant and active affort should be exercised to preven barberous practices and introduce civilized customs.

Unon all officers and employes of the tribil organizations, and contentions to exist between that Government of the United States upon the relations to exist between that Government of the United States upon the relations to exist between that Government to the officers so elected.

The election will be held in the several to the sources of the field of the states of the people of the belands, and to treat them with the rame courtesy and respect for their personal and social rights of the people of the belands, and to treat them with the rame courtesy and respect for their personal digitity which the people of the United States are accustomed to require

"The fundamental distinction between true representative government and dictatorship is that in the former every representative of the people, in whatever office, confines himself strictly within the limits of his defined powers. Without such restraint, there can be no free constitutional government. "Under the order pursuant to which you have been elected and convened, you have no duty and no authority to take part is the personal government of the island. Your powers are strictly limited by the terms of that order."

When the convention concludes its labors I will transmit to the Congress the Constitution as framed by the convention for its consideration and for such action as it may deem advisable.

### PACIFIC CABLE.

I renew the recommendation made in my special message of February 10, 1888, as to the necessity for cable communication between the United States and Hawaii, with extension to Manila. Since then circumstances have strikingly emphasized this need. Surveys have shown the entire feasibility of a chain of cables, which at each stopping place shall touch on American territory, so that the system shall be under our own complete control. Manila once within telegraphic reach, connection with the systems of the Asiatic coast would open increased and profitable opportunities for a more direct cable route from our shores



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